Remarks/Arguments:

Reconsideration of the application is requested.

Claims 1 and 3-13 remain in the application. Claims 1 and 10-12 have been amended.

In the second full paragraph on page 7 of the above-identified Office action, claims 1 and 12 have been rejected as being obvious over Sridhar (U.S. Patent No. 6,098,108) in view of Collin et al. (WO 00/49501) (hereinafter "Collin") under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

The rejection has been noted and the claims have been amended in an effort to even more clearly define the invention of the instant application. The claims are patentable for the reasons set forth below. Support for the changes is found on page 8, lines 17-21 of the specification.

Before discussing the prior art in detail, it is believed that a brief review of the invention as claimed, would be helpful.

Claims 1 and 12 call for, *inter alia*:

in the first computing unit, selecting and reading out from a database, in a selection program, an address of the second computing unit controlling a printing unit.

It is noted that the arguments presented in the reply brief are still valid and are incorporated by reference herein.

The Sridhar reference discloses an apparatus and method for improving throughput on a data network. Sridhar does not disclose a remote diagnostic service for printing presses. Collin, Waite, and Kraslavsky do not disclose a remote diagnostic service for printing presses.

It is a requirement for a *prima facie* case of obviousness, that the prior art references must teach or suggest <u>all</u> the claim limitations.

The references do not show or suggest in the first computing unit, selecting and reading out from a database, in a selection program, an address of the second computing unit controlling a printing unit, as recited in claims 1 and 12 of the instant application.

The Sridhar reference discloses an apparatus and method for improving throughput on a data network. Sridhar does not

disclose a remote diagnostic service for printing presses. This is contrary to the invention of the instant application as claimed, which recites in the first computing unit, selecting and reading out from a database, in a selection program, an address of the second computing unit controlling a printing unit.

The Collin reference does not make up for the deficiencies of Sridhar with respect to in the first computing unit, selecting and reading out from a database, in a selection program, an address of the second computing unit controlling a printing unit.

The references applied by the Examiner **do not** teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Therefore, it is believed that the Examiner has not produced a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

The following further remarks pertain to the Collin reference.

The Collin reference does not disclose a connection between two computer systems. Collin discloses only one computer system, more precisely one processor, having a client module and a server module. The Examiner is directed to page 3, second paragraph of Collin, where it is disclosed that information is passed from the at least one client module,

which sometimes includes passing information from at least one **kernel level** module to the server module. The **kernel** is the most inner part of a computer processor, accordingly there is no second computer system involved. The system shown in figure 2 of Collin is only one computer system. The Examiner is also directed to page 1, first 3 lines of Collin where it is explicitly disclosed that the invention relates to an information system for **compiling** information relating to computer programs. Collin discloses that the system **compiles** information from both **kernel** and passive mode systems. **Compiling** indicates that a computer program in a complex computer language like C++ is translated into a machine computer language like Assembler.

Furthermore, on page 1 of Collin, the **related art** is cited as **kernel debuggers**, a software that is used to find bugs in newly written and compiled computer programs. **Debugging** and **compiling** is the work of a computer specialist who writes new software and is not related to data exchange between two computer units over the Internet. Nobody sends uncompiled computer programs from the server to a client over the Internet or another remote computer, because compiling and debugging is done on the computer system the programming person is working on. The related art cited in Collin alone is further evidence that Collin is not related to data

exchange between two computer systems but instead to data exchange in one computer system on the **kernel levels** in the processor, the **kernel levels** being distributed into client and server modules. This is also explicitly shown in figure 2 and disclosed in the specification on pages 8 and 9 of Collin. Another computer system is shown in figure 1 of Collin that is on the same level as the system in figure 2. A further computer system is shown in figure 3 of Collin, explicitly marked as the kernel mode layer. All three computer systems are part of the invention in Collin and show certain applications on the kernel mode level. In such a computer system, usually as a computer processor, no computer connections have to be established, especially no remote connections. Therefore, Collin is not pertinent to the present invention as claimed.

In the penultimate paragraph on page 11 of the Office action, claims 3-7 and 10-11 have been rejected as being obvious over by Sridhar (U.S. Patent No. 6,098,108) in view of Collin (WO 00/49501) and further in view of Waite et al. (U.S. Patent No. 4,688,170) (hereinafter "Waite") under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Waite does not make up for the deficiencies of Sridhar and Collin. Since claim 1 is believed to be allowable, dependent claims 3-7 and 10-11 are believed to be allowable as well.

In the third paragraph on page 14 of the Office action, claims 8 and 9 has been rejected as being obvious over by Sridhar (U.S. Patent No. 6,098,108) in view of Collin (WO 00/49501) and further in view of Waite (U.S. Patent No. 4,688,170) and further in view of Official Notice under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Since claim 1 is believed to be allowable, dependent claims 8 and 9 are believed to be allowable as well.

In the second full paragraph on page 15 of the Office action, claim 13 has been rejected as being obvious over by Sridhar (U.S. Patent No. 6,098,108) in view of Collin (WO 00/49501) and further in view of Kraslavsky et al. (U.S. Patent No. 5,537,626) (hereinafter "Kraslavsky") under 35 U.S.C. § 103. Kraslavsky does not make up for the deficiencies of Sridhar and Collin. Since claim 1 is believed to be allowable, dependent claim 13 is believed to be allowable as well.

It is accordingly believed to be clear that none of the references, whether taken alone or in any combination, either show or suggest the features of claims 1 or 12. Claims 1 and 12 are, therefore, believed to be patentable over the art and since all of the dependent claims are ultimately dependent on claims 1 or 12, they are believed to be patentable as well.

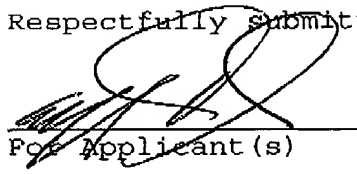
In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of claims 1 and 3-13 are solicited.

In the event the Examiner should still find any of the claims to be unpatentable, counsel respectfully requests a telephone call so that, if possible, patentable language can be worked out.

If an extension of time for this paper is required, petition for extension is herewith made.

Please charge any other fees which might be due with respect to Sections 1.16 and 1.17 to the Deposit Account of Lerner Greenberg Stemer LLP, No. 12-1099.

Respectfully submitted,



For Applicant(s)

Alfred K. Dassler
52,794

AKD:cgm

January 18, 2008

Lerner Greenberg Stemer LLP
Post Office Box 2480
Hollywood, FL 33022-2480
Tel: (954) 925-1100
Fax: (954) 925-1101

Alfred K. Dassler
52,794